BASKOVA, K.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KHAMO-LEYA, M.A.; SHAPOVALOV, I.Ya.

Study of the radiations form Tc^{94}, Tc^{96}, and Zr^{87}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 29 no.12:2255-2263 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; MIKHALEVA, T.N.; CHUPRUNOV, D.I.

Differential cross sections of the $Al^{27}(p, p')Al^{27*}$ reaction for levels 7 to 13 at E_p = 6.56 Mev. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 3: Fiz., astron. 19 no.4:88-89 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo universiteta.

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; DZHORZH, E.T.; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Study on β^+-spectra of Ne^{19}, Ge^{67}, Sb^{118} and γ-radiation during bombardment of Au^{197} with α-particles. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 47 no.3:1164-1167 S '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; SELIVOKHINA, N.S.

Relation between the kinetics of the electric oxidation of nitrogen and the voltammetric characteristics of the electric discharge. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.2:361-367 F '64.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.

[redacted], V.I., starshiy prepodavatel'; [redacted]'YEV, S.S., doktor khim. nauk, prof.

Effect of the voltage of the electric field on the gluing of shoe materials by means of high frequency currents. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:73-75 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra fiziki Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Gluing) (Induction heating)

MENTSOV, V.S., starshiy prepodavatel'; LYUBOVTSOVA, M.D., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, S.S., doktor khim. nauk, prof.

Effect of the voltage of the electric field on the speed and strength of fabric gluing by means of high frequency currents. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:65-69 :62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra fiziki Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Gluing) (Induction heating)

SHEYNIS, Ye.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; VASIL'YEV, S.S. prof., doktor khim. nauk

Conductivity of moist leather at high frequencies. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.24:118-120 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kafedra fiziki Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.
(Leather—Electric properties)

GRIGOR'YAN, G.S.[Hryhor'ian, H.S.], dots.; KISTANOV, Ya.A., dots.; FEFILOV, A.I., dots.; GENKINA, L.S.[Henkina, L.S.], dots.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.[Vasil'iev, S.S.], dots.; SEREBRYAKOV, S.V., prof.; DNEPROVSKIY, S.P.[Dnieprovs'kyi, S.P.], prof.; PIROGOV, P.V.[Pyrohov, P.V.], dots.; GOGOL', B.I.[Hohol', BI.], dots.; SMOTRINA, N.A., dots.; KULIKOV, O.G.[Kulikov, O.H.], dots.; KUZIN, M.I., dots.; DEMIDYUK, V.F.[Demydiuk, V.F.], red.; SKVIRSKAYA, M.P.[Skvyrs'ka, M.P.], red.; LEVCHENKO, O.K., tekhn. red.; SERGEYEV, V.F.[Serhieiev, V.F.], tekhn. red.

[Soviet trade economics] Ekonomika radians'koi torhivli; pid-ruchnyk. [By] G.S.Grigor'ian ta inshi. Kyiv, Derzhpolitvydav URSR, 1962. 500 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Russia—Commerce)

VASIL'YEV, S. S.; SHAVTVALOV, L. Ya.

Radiations from F^{17}, P^{30}, Cl^{33}, and Br^{78}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 16 no.12:1495-1497 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Isotopes—Spectra)

AKISHIN, A.I.; ANDREYEVA, M.G.; VASIL'YEV, S.S.; ISAYEV, L.N.; TSEPLYAYEV, L.I.

Action of electron bombardment and glow dischare on alloyed secondary electron emitters. Radiotekh.i elektron. 8 no.2: 288-293 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Cathodes) (Thermionic emission)

VASIL'YEV, S. S. and GRIGOR'YAN, S.S.

Ekonomika sovetskoy torgovli: uchebnik [by] G. S. Grigor'yan, S.S. Vasil'yev [i Dr] Red. koll. S.S. Vasil'yev [i Dr] Moskva, Gospolitizdat, 1962.
527 p. tables.

40869

S/048/62/026/009/004/011
B125/B186

24.6600

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. S., Romanovskiy, Ye. A., and Timushev, G. F.

TITLE: Inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev protons from nickel and copper nuclei

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26, no. 9, 1962, 1143-1149

TEXT: The inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev protons from Ni^{58}, Ni^{60}, Cu^{63} and Cu^{65} nuclei is studied in detail. The proton beam from the 120-cm cyclotron of the NIIfaF MGU was focused into the reaction chamber by quadrupole lenses. The protons from nickel and copper foils with natural isotopic composition scattered through an angle ϑ, were analyzed with a double-focusing magnetic spectrometer. The energies of the excited states as measured (Table 1) are in good agreement with the results of C. H. Paris, W. W. Buechner, Bull. Amer. Soc., Ser. II, 2, 61 (1957) and of M. Mazari et al., Phys. Rev., 108, 373 (1957). The inelastic proton scattering occurs probably via compound nucleus formation because the angular distributions of the scattered protons are isotropic within the limits of

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Inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev ...

measurement error.

$$\sigma=\frac{1}{2}\pi\lambda^2\left\{T_0\left[\frac{2(2T_2')}{T_0+2T_2'}\right]+T_1\left[\frac{2(T_1'+T_3')}{T_1+T_1'+T_3'}+\frac{4(2T_1'+2T_3')}{T_1+2T_1'+2T_3'}\right]+\right.$$
$$+T_2\left[\frac{10(T_0'+2T_2')}{T_2+T_0'+2T_2'}\right]+T_3\left[\frac{6(2T_1'+2T_3')}{T_3+2T_1'+2T_3'}+\frac{8(T_1'+2T_3')}{T_3+T_1'+2T_3'}\right]+ \qquad (6)$$
$$\left.+T_4\left[\frac{8(2T_2')}{T_4+2T_2'}+\frac{10T_2'}{T_4+T_2'}\right]\right\}.$$

is the total inelastic scattering cross section of protons (E_p=6.6Mev) from Li^{60}. The "penetrabilities" T_L and $T_{L'}$ are equal to zero if $T>4$, and $T'>3$. L and L' are the orbital angular momenta of the incident and of the outgoing proton. The contribution of the direct processes to the scattering here considered is negligibly small. Table 2 gives the total

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Inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev ...

cross sections of the proton scattering from Cu^{63} and Cu^{65} with E_p=6.6Mev. The sum of the total cross sections of inelastic scattering in the range up to 3.5 Mev is 230±20 millibarn for Ni^{58} and 250±30 millibarn for Ni^{60}. For this reason the fraction of the pp-processes that occurs via a compound nucleus formation may be 300 to 350 millibarn in the scattering of protons from Ni^{58} and Ni^{60} at E_p = 6.6 Mev. The present results do not contradict the hypothesis of increased elastic scattering cross section of even-even Ni^{58} and Ni^{60} nuclei through large angles due to the great contribution of the pp-processes taking place via a compound nucleus. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V. Lomonosova (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/4

S/048/62/026/009/004/011
Inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev ... B125/B186

Table 1. Energies of the excited states in Ni^{58}, Ni^{60}, Cu^{63}, and Cu^{65} (in Mev).

Ni^{58}	Cu^{63}	Cu^{65}
1,450±0,006	0,657±0,007	0,777±0,008
2,457±0,012	0,956±0,008	1,106±0,008
2,772±0,012	1,328±0,015	1,480±0,010
2,892±0,012	1,419±0,015	1,635±0,015
2,941±0,012	1,544±0,015	1,730±0,015
3,036±0,012	1,856±0,015	2,000±0,015

Legend to Table 2: (1) process; (2) σ_{total}

(1) Процесс	σ, мб	
	Cu^{63}	Cu^{65}
(p, p')	240±30	70±15
(p, α)	35± 3	37±10
(p, n)	300±30	500±50
(p, p)	~25	~10
(2) Сумма	600±50	617±50

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S/056/62/042/002/015/055
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. S., Romanovskiy, Ye. A., Timushev, G. F.

TITLE: Inelastic scattering of 6.6-Mev protons from Ca^{40} and Mn^{55} nuclei

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 2, 1962, 395-402

TEXT: Inelastic proton scattering was studied with a rotating magnetic analyzer. The protons were accelerated in the 120-cm cyclotron of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of MGU [Assoc.]. The angular distributions were measured of elastically scattered protons or proton groups corresponding to the excited levels 3.352 ± 0.010, 3.733 ± 0.014 and 3.912 ± 0.015 Mev of Ca^{40}, and 0.131 ± 0.007, 0.984 ± 0.005, 1.291 ± 0.010, 1.523 ± 0.007 and 1.885 ± 0.007 Mev of Mn^{55}. The scattering mechanism is most probably a (p,n) reaction; its threshold is at 1[illegible] Mev for Ca^{40}, and 1.020 Mev for Mn^{55}. From the results shown in

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diagrams, it can be seen that all proton angular distributions are anisotropic and asymmetric with respect to the 90° angle, except for proton scattering from Mn^{55} when exciting the 1.523-Mev level. This distribution is isotropic according to the statistical theory. These results indicate that direct excitation is the main mechanism in inelastic proton scattering from Ca^{40} and Mn^{55}. This conclusion was verified by comparing the results with theoretical ones obtained with the model of direct interactions in inelastic scattering. Spin and parity of the levels considered were determined for some cases. For the 3.912-Mev level of Ca^{40}, 2^+ was obtained, and 3^- for the 3.733-Mev level, which gives the sequence 0^+, 3^-, 2^+ for the lowest Ca^{40} levels and agrees with the results of other authors. For the Mn^{55} levels 0.131, 0.984, 1.29[illegible] and 1.523 Mev, $(7/2)^-$, $(9/2)^-$, $(11/2)^-$, $(3/2)^-$ are obtained, respectively, and $(7/2)^-$ is most probable for the 1.885-Mev level. These characteristics show that collective and single-particle excited states exist in the Mn^{55} nucleus.

Yu. A. Vorob'yev, A. A. Danilov, Ye. F. Kir'yanov, V. P. Khlapov, Z. F. Kalacheva, M. Kh. Listov, R. I. Osipova, T. I. Dyukova and L. P. Kovaleva are thanked for help. A. K. Val'ter, I. I. Zalyubovskiy,

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Inelastic scattering of. . S/056/62/042/002/015/055
B102/B138

V. P. Lutsik (UFZh. 4, 705, 1959) and A. V. Luk'yanov, I. B. Teplov, M. K. Akimova (Tablitsa volnovykh kulonovskikh funktsiy - Tables of Coulomb wave functions - Izd. AN SSSR, 1961) are mentioned. There are 6 figures and 23 references: 8 Soviet and 15 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: A. M. Lane, E. D. Pendlebury, Nucl. Phys. 15, 39, 1960; G. E. Brown et al. Nucl. Phys. 24, 1, 1961; N. Nath et al. Nucl. Phys. 13, 74, 1959; E. Post, N. Austern, Phys. Rev. 120, 1375, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: August 31, 1961

Card 3/3

S/056/62/042/002/018/055
B102/B138

AUTHORS: Baskova, K. A., Vasil'yev, S. S., No Seng Ch'ang, Shavtvalov, L. Ya.

TITLE: Investigation of some radioactive nuclei in the range of filled $1f_{7/2}$ shells

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42, no. 2, 1962, 416-426

TEXT: A magnetic thin-lens β-spectrometer and a scintillation γ-spectrometer were used to investigate the radiation emitted by Ni^{65}, Co^{55}, Mn^{51}, V^{47}, and Se^{83} nuclei. These isotopes were produced by proton or deuteron irradiation of enriched targets in the cyclotron of the NIIYaF MGU. The following results were obtained: 2.5-hr Ni^{65} was produced in the reaction Ni^{64} (d,p)Ni^{65}. In the Ni^{65} spectrum three partial β^--transitions with 2120 ± 40, 1050 and 620 kev end-point energies (intensities 57, 14 and 29%) and 370, 1120, 1490, 1630 and 1720 kev γ-transitions were observed. $\beta^-\gamma$-coincidences were observed at 1490 kev and 1120 kev gamma energies.

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Investigation of some radioactive ...

18-hr Co^{55} was produced in the reaction $Fe^{54}(d,n)Co^{55}$; the end-point energies of the three β^+-spectrum components were 1500 ± 30, 1040 and 550 kev (56, 41, 3%), gamma lines were observed at 940, 1410, 1800 and 2180 kev. The β^+-transition with the end-point energy 1500 kev takes place to an excited level with subsequent emission of 940-kev gamma rays. β^- coincidence was observed for 1410 and 940 gamma quanta, the end-point energy of the β^+ particles was 1040 kev. The 44-min Mn^{51} was obtained from $Cr^{50}(d,n)Mn^{51}$ reactions. The end-point energy of the two β^+ spectrum components are at 600 and at 2170 ± 60 kev, in the γ-spectrum hitherto unknown lines were observed at 1560 and 2030 kev, with a half-life of 50 ± 10 min. The 1560-kev transition is assumed to follow the 600-kev β^+-decay, the 1569 and 2030-kev levels belong to the reaction $V^{51}(p,n)Cr^{51}$. The 33-min V^{47} isotope was obtained from $Ti^{47}(p,n)V^{47}$. It is shown a simple β^+ spectrum with an end-point energy of 1890 ± 30 kev, gamma lines were observed at 1800 and 2160 kev, the latter unknown up to now. The 25-min Se^{83} was produced by a (d,p) reaction from Se^{82}. Three β^- components were found with 1.0, 1.8 and 3.3 Mev end-point energies

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(58, 40, ~ 2%); the latter is a new. Gamma transitions were recorded at 220, 355, 530, 780, 1060, 1300, 1480, 1850 and 2300 kev. Only those with 220, 355, 1850 and 2300 kev belonged to the 25-min activity, the others to Br^{82}. The results are discussed on the assumption that one group of the odd nuclei investigated had one nucleon outside the filled $1f_{7/2}$ shell, and in the other group one nucleon is deficient to fill this shell. Nuclei with 29 p or n have similar excited levels at ~600, 1000 and 1400 kev, those with 27 p or n only at ~1400 kev. The excitation energy decreases with increasing number of even p and increases with the number of even n. The configurations of the ~1400-kev levels will be $(1f_{7/2})^{-1}(2p_{3/2})^{2}$ for Z(N) = 29 and $(1f_{7/2})^{-2}(2p_{3/2})^{1}$ for Z(N) = 27.

Yu. A. Vorob'yev, V. S. Zazulin, A. A. Vasil'yev, and I. Ya. Ushakov are thanked for help. There are 16 figures, 1 table, and 22 references: 2 Soviet and 20 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: L. H. Th. Rietjens et al. Phys. Rev. 120, 527, 1960; M. K. Ramaswamy et al. Proc. Intern. Conf. Nucl. Struc. Canada, 1960, p. 963. R. W. Bauer, M. Deutsch. Nucl. Phys. 16, 264,

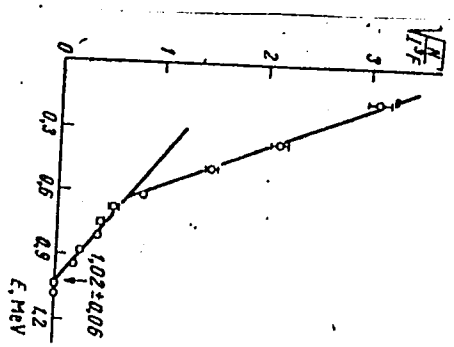
Investigation of some radioactive ... S/056/62/042/002/018/055
B102/B138

1960; M. Nozawa et al. J. Phys. Soc. Japan, 15, 2137, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yaderncy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: September 23, 1961

Fig. 13



Card 4/4

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KOMAROV, V.V.; POPOVA, A.M.

Properties of the lower states of Li^5 and Be^8 nuclei appearing in the decay of light nuclei. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1117-1120 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V. Lomonosova.
(Lithium)
(Beryllium)
(Nuclear reactions)

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; NON SEN CHAN; SHAVTVALOV, L.Ya.

Investigating the radiation from Zn^{63}. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 40 no.2:475-476 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.
(Zinc—Istopes) (Radiation)

18.8/100

31518

S/058/61/000/010/089/100
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Artishevskiy, M.A., Vasil'yev, S.S., Koshelyayev, G.V., Selisskiy, Ya.P.

TITLE: Effect of deutron irradiation on electric resistance of ordering and aging alloys

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 10, 1961, 279, abstract 10E434 ("Sb. tr. Tsentr. n.-i. in-t chernoy metallurgii", 1959, no. 22, 168 - 176)

TEXT: The authors investigated the effect of irradiation by 4-Mev deutrons on electric resistance of the ordering alloys Ni_3Fe, Fe_3Al and the aging alloy 35% Ni, 4.5% Ti, the rest being Fe. In all cases irradiation by beams of up to 5×10^{17} deutron/cm^2 caused sharp changes of electric resistance: in the ordered alloy Fe_3Al it grew considerably, in the annealed one it dropped, in Ni_3Fe in the ordered and disordered states electric resistance decreased sharply. In the Fe-Ni-Ti alloy the effect was not greater than experimental errors. The most probable process causing decrease of electric resistance is ordering. As a result

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S/058/61/000/010/089/100
A001/A101

Effect of deutron irradiation . . .

of irradiation of the ordered Fe_3Al, some intermediate degree of ordering is possibly attained. This hypothesis is confirmed by the character of changes in electric resistance of the alloy at annealing which was carried out with specimens after measurements in the irradiated state.

V. Patskevich

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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31771
S/056/61/041/006/011/054
B113/B104

24.6500

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. S., Komarov, V. V., Popova, A. M.

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction $C^{12}(\alpha, 4\alpha)$

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41, no. 6(12), 1961, 1757-1760

TEXT: The authors studied the decay of the C^{12} nucleus into 3 α-particles induced by a 23-Mev α-particle. The α-particles were accelerated on the 120-cm cyclotron of the NIIYaF MGU, the reactions took place in НИКФИ (NIKFI)-type nuclear emulsion plates of 50-400 μ thickness: Я 2 (Ya2), Т-1 (T-1), Т-2 (T-2), Т-3 (T-3), and Д (D). The following mechanisms are possible:

$$C^{12} + \alpha \to O^{16*} \to C^{12*} + \alpha \to Be^{8} + 2\alpha \to 4\alpha, \quad (1),$$

$$C^{12} + \alpha \to O^{16*} \to C^{12*} + \alpha \to 4\alpha, \quad (2),$$

$$C^{12} + \alpha \to O^{16*} \to Be^{8} + Be^{8} \to 4\alpha, \quad (3),$$

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Investigation of the reaction ...

$$C^{12} + \alpha \rightarrow O^{16*} \rightarrow Be^{8} + 2\alpha \rightarrow 4\alpha, \quad (4),$$

$$C^{12} + \alpha \rightarrow O^{16*} \rightarrow 4\alpha, \quad (5),$$

$$C^{12} + \alpha \rightarrow C^{12*} + \alpha \rightarrow Be^{8} + 2\alpha \rightarrow 4\alpha, \quad (6),$$

$$C^{12} + \alpha \rightarrow C^{12*} + \alpha \rightarrow 4\alpha. \quad (7).$$

To determine the probability of these reaction modes, the authors studied the excitation energy of the C^{12} and Be^{8} compound nuclei, the angular and energy distribution of the α-particles. The weight of the true values E_{exc} (C^{12}) must amount to 1/4 if the reaction proceeds according to mechanisms (1) or (2). The distribution of the calculated values E_{exc} (C^{12}) was also measured. Mechanisms (1) and (2) proved to be very unlikely. The probability of the modes (3), (4), (5) in the decay of the C^{12} nucleus is determined from the energy distribution of the resulting α-particles. If the reaction proceeds through a straight decay of the O^{16*} compound nucleus into four independent particles, the energy distribution of the resulting α-particles must satisfy the formula:

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Investigation of the reaction ...

$F(E_\alpha) = E_\alpha^{1/2} \cdot (E_{max} - \mu \cdot E_\alpha)^{1/2}$. A comparison of the curve obtained from this formula with the curve for the case where the compound nucleus O^{16*} decays into two Be^8 nuclei, and the latter into two α-particles each, showed that mode (3) was unlikely. Most probable is the formation of an O^{16*} compound nucleus decaying into four α-particles with resonance interaction between the α-particles in the ground state. There are 2 figures and 5 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: June 27, 1961

Card 3/3

MENTSOV, V.S., inzh.; VASIL'YEV, S.S., doktor khimicheskikh nauk, prof.

Studying the kinetics of gluing samples of unbleached cotton fabrics with casein adhesives. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tekh. leg. prom. no. 1:71-79 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy fiziki.
(Adhesives) (Cotton fabrics)

S/056/61/040/002/013/047
B102/B202

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. S., Ne Sen-[redacted]Ya.

TITLE: Study of Zn^{63} emission

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40, no. 2, 1961, 475 - 476

TEXT: Emission from Zn^{63} has hitherto been only little investigated. Three partial β^+ spectra could be observed with Cu targets of natural isotopic composition. The authors studied the β^+ and γ spectra of Zn^{63} obtained by the reaction $Cu^{63}(p,n)Zn^{63}$, using targets enriched in Cu^{63} up to 98.1% which had been irradiated by the 120-cm cyclotron of NIIFYa MGU; the protons had an energy of 6.7 Mev. The spectra were taken 3-5 minutes after the end of irradiation which lasted only a few minutes. A β-spectrometer with a thin magnetic lens and an end-window β-counter were used for taking the β^+ spectra. The Fermi diagram of the β^+ spectrum can be decomposed into five straight-lined parts corresponding to β^+ spectra with the limited energies 500±30, 1020±30, 1400±30, 1710±30, and 2360±30 kev. The

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Study of Zn^{63} emission ...

relative intensities of these spectra are the following: 2, 10, 10, 10, and 68. The gamma spectrum was studied by means of a luminescence spectrometer. The pulses from the photomultiplier ФЭУ-1С (FEU-1S)(with NaI(Tl) crystal) were fed into a 100-channel pulse height analyzer of the type АИ-100(AI-100). The gamma spectrum is shown in Fig. 2 (abscissa: number of channels). Besides the intense annihilation peak, the following lines were recorded: 680 ± 10, 970 ± 10, 1350 ± 20, 1430 ± 20, and 2300 ± 30 kev. The existence of a line with 1540 ± 20 kev is also probable. The half-life was found to be 37.6 ± 0.5 min. The results are in good agreement with those obtained by Ricci et al. (Nuovo Cim. 11, 156, 1959) but not with those obtained by Huber et al. (Helv. Phys. Acta, 20, 495, 1947). There are 2 figures and 4 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics of Moscow State University)

Study of Zn^{63} emission ...

S/056/61/040/002/013/047
B102/B202

SUBMITTED: September 12, 1960

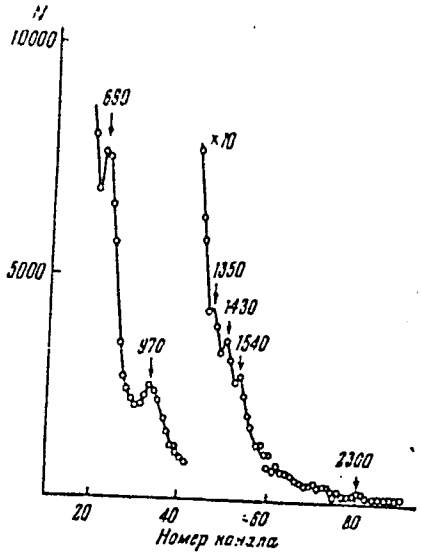

Рис. 2

Card 3/3

VASIL'YEV, S.S.; KOMAROV, V.V.; POPOVA, A.M.

Energy state of the Be^8 nucleus in the decay reaction of the C^{12} nucleus into three α-particles under the effect of protons and neutrons. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 24 no.9:1149-1152 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. M.V.Lomonosova.
(Beryllium--Isotopes) (Carbon--Decay)

S/056/60/039/005/007/051
B029/B077

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. S., Shaftvalov, L. Ya.

TITLE: The β^+ Spectrum of Si^{27}

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 39, No. 5(11), pp. 1221 - 1223

TEXT: The authors investigated the β^+ spectrum of Si^{27} using a β-spectrometer with a magnetic lens. Si^{27} was obtained by the reaction $Al^{27}(p,n)Si^{27}$ in the 120-cm cyclotron of NIIYaF MGU (Scientific Research Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University). The proton beam emitted by the cyclotron was focused by quadrupole lenses and hit the target which was placed 9 m away from the cyclotron behind a concrete shield. Before hitting the target the protons passed through a screen connected to an integrator. The aluminum target consisted of a $2.7\ mg/cm^2$ thick rotating ring. This arrangement brought the irradiated parts of the target into the focus of the β-spectrometer, and using a

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The β^+ Spectrum of Si^{27}

S/056/60/039/005/007/051
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suitable rotation velocity it was possible to move the radioisotopes into the focus of the β-spectrometer with the wanted half-life. A strong background complicated the measurements considerably. The Fermi chart shows that the β^+ spectrum of Si^{27} consists of two partial spectra. The upper limit of the fundamental β^+ spectrum is 3.65 ± 0.05 Mev, and its relative intensity is ~90%. The upper limit of the weaker β^+ spectrum is 1.45 ± 0.1 Mev, and its relative intensity is <10%. The decay scheme found in the book of B. S. Dzhelepov and L. K. Peker (Ref.5) yields a level of 2270 kev in Al if a partial β^+ spectrum with an upper limit of 1.45 ± 0.1 Mev is added. This level is observed when investigating inelastic scattering. It has a positive parity and a 5/2 spin like the ground state of the Si^{27} nucleus. Therefore, the β-transition that leads to this level is more probable than transitions leading to other states of Al^{27}. The half-life of Si^{27} was calculated to be 4.1 ± 0.4 sec and agrees with the known value within the limits of error. Finally, the method of half-life determination is briefly described. The authors thank the cyclotron team and

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The β^+ Spectrum of Si^{27}

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especially Yu. A. Vorob'yev, Z. I. Tikhomirova, B. M. Makuni, and N. S. Kirpichev for their cooperation, and also B. S. Zazulin for calculating the half-life. There are 3 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet, 3 US, and 1 Canadian.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Institute of Nuclear Physics, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1960

Card 3/3

BORISOV, Gleb Borisovich; VASIL'YEV, Sergey Vasil'yevich

[Sverdlov Machine-Tool Plant; an outline history of the Sverdlov Machine-Tool Plant in Leningrad, 1867-1961]Stankostroitel'nyy imeni Sverdlova; ocherk ; ocherk istorii Leningradskogo stankostroitel'nogo zavoda imeni Sverdlova, 1867-1961 gg. Leningrad, Lenizdat, 1962. 350 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Leningrad--Factories)

VASIL'YEV, S. V.

PA 15/49T75

USSR/Engineering
Peat Industry
Peat - Production

Jun 48

"Problems of Glavtorfostroy in 1948," S. V. Vasil'yev, Dir Glavtorfostroy, 2 3/4 pp

"Torf Prom" No 6

Summarizes Glavtorfostroy program for 1948.

[redacted]

15/49T75

VASIL'YEV, S. V.

42288: VASIL'YEV, S. V. - Stroit' luchshe, bystree i deshevle. (Glavtorfstroy). Torf. prom-st', 1948, No 11, s 11-14.

SC: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 47, 1948.

VASIL'YEV, S. V.

28999 Za povyshenie Kachestvennykh pokazateley Raboty Torfyanykh stroitel'stv. Torf. prom-st', 1949, No. 9, S. 1-4

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

1. VASIL'EV, S. V.

2. USSR (600)

4. Peat Industry

7. Lowering construction costs is the most important work in building peat enterprises. Torf. prom. 29 no. 10. '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, February 1953. Unclassified.

VASIL'YEV, Sergey Vladimirovich; ROZENBERG, Boris Ivanovich; KONDAKHCHAN, V.S., redaktor; VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electrification of peat-extracting enterprises] Elektrifikatsiia torfopredpriiatii. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954. 360 p.
(Peat machinery) (MLRA 8:2)

VASIL'YEV, S.V., inzh., red.; KOPEYKINA, L.V., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Present state and measures for the further improvement of industrial safety and safety engineering on construction sites, enterprises, and in organizations of the State Production Committee on Power Engineering and Electrification of the U.S.S.R.; collection of papers presented at a conference in Moscow on July 27-30 1962] O sostoianii i merakh po dal'neishemu uluchsheniiu okhrany truda i tekhniki bezopasnosti na stroikakh, predpriiatiiakh i v organizatsiiakh Gosudarstvennogo proizvodstvennogo komiteta po energetike i elektrifikatsii SSSR; sbornik materialov soveshchaniia, 27-30 iiulia 1962 g. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 190 p.
(MIRA 17:3)

1. Soveshchaniye po okhrane truda i tekhnike bezopasnosti na stroykakh i predpriyatiyakh ministerstva stroitel'stva elektrostantsii SSSR, Moscow, 1962.

SOV/81-59-16-57064

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 16, pp 165-166 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, S.V.

TITLE: The Action of Hyponitric Anhydride on Aliphatic Unsaturated Ketones

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. in-ta tonkoy khim. tekhnol., 1958, Nr 8, pp 47-55

ABSTRACT: The action of N_2O_4 on unsaturated ketones has been studied with the aim of obtaining nitroketones and aminoketones. It has been found that in the presence of a double bond in the C-atoms which are adjacent to the CO-group, the ketones produce addition products which are unstable in an acidic medium. In proportion to the distance of the double bond from the CO-group stabler addition products are obtained. The NO_2-group is added to the least and the ONO-group to the most hydrogenated C atom. The NO_2-group in nitroketones is split off more difficultly than in nitro-acids. 18 g $CH_3COCH = CH_2$ in 150 ml petroleum ether are saturated at -2°C within 5 hours by 24 g N_2O_4, and 30 g $CH_3COCH(NO_2)CH_2ONO$ (I) are separated which is decomposed during distillation, at heating with water and in storing. On shaking I with water, alkalis and mineral acids, the ONO-group is substituted by OH with the formation of $CH_3COCH(NO_2)CH_2OH$ (II),

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$n^{22}D$ 1.4512, d_4^{20} 1.2182. In the reduction of Sn in concentrated HCl, II yields CH_3COCH_3, NH_2OH and NH_4Cl. 50 g $(CH_3)_2C = CHCOCH_3$ in 250 ml ether is saturated by 60 g N_2O_4 at -1 - 0°C, and 94.9 g $(CH_3)_2CNO_2CH(ONO)COCH_3$ (III) is separated. Heating of 10 g of II in 100 ml water for 4 hours yields 3.8 g $(CH_3)_2CNO_2CHOHCOCH_3$, b. p. 119 - 120°C/20 mm, $n^{20}D$ 1.4578, d_4^{20} 1.187; benzoyl derivative, melting point 270°C (decomposes; from alcohol). To a mixture of 50 g of III, 50 ml alcohol and 200 g Sn, HCl acid is added at ~20°C, the neutral products are distilled by water steam, diluted by water, treated by H_2S, the filtrate is concentrated, and 6.7 g $CH_3COCHOHC(CH_3)_2NH_2 \cdot HCl$ is extracted by anhydrous alcohol; oxime, m. p. 195 - 197.5°C (decomposes). In the saturation of 13.8 g 3-methyloctene-3-on-7 in 150 ml petroleum ether by 12 g N_2O_4 (for 5 hours, -1°C), 21.8 g $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2CH(ONO)C(CH_3)(C_2H_5)NO_2$ (IV) is formed, $n^{20}D$ 1.4550, d_4^{20} 1.2032. The treatment of IV by water yields $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2CH(OH)C(CH)_3(C_2H_5)NO_2$ (V), m. p. 164 - 165°C (from alcohol ethylacetate); acetyl derivative, m. p. 173 - 175°C. The reduction of 10 g of V, by 50 g Sn and 150 ml HCl (each 15 - 20 ml after 10 - 15 min) after 72 hours leads to 1.6 g $CH_3CO(CH_2)_2CHOHC(CH_3)(C_2H_5)NH_2 \cdot HCl$, m. p. 261 - 264°C (decomposes; from alcohol); oxime, m. p. 298 - 301°C (decomposes).

V.T.

Card 2/2

AFANAS'YEV, S.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.V. (g.Cheboksary)

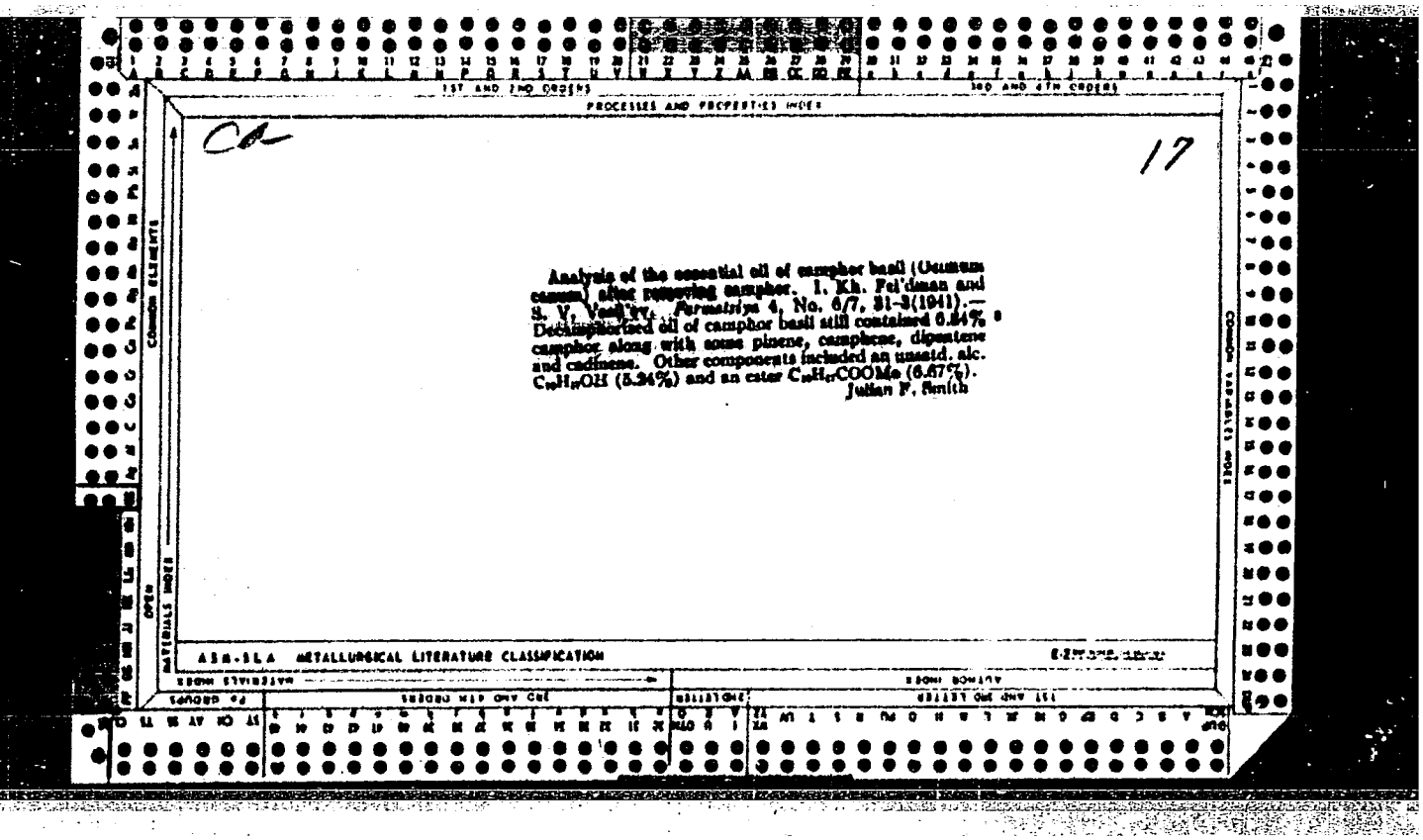
Electrolytic production of the metallic calcium from fused nitrates.
Khim. v shkole 13 no.4:29-30 Jl-Ag '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Calcium)

VASIL'YEV, S. V., Engineer

*"Rolling-Out of Minethrower Tubes", Stanki I Instrument, 14, No. 4-5, 1943.

BR-52059019

*EXcerpt from his report:



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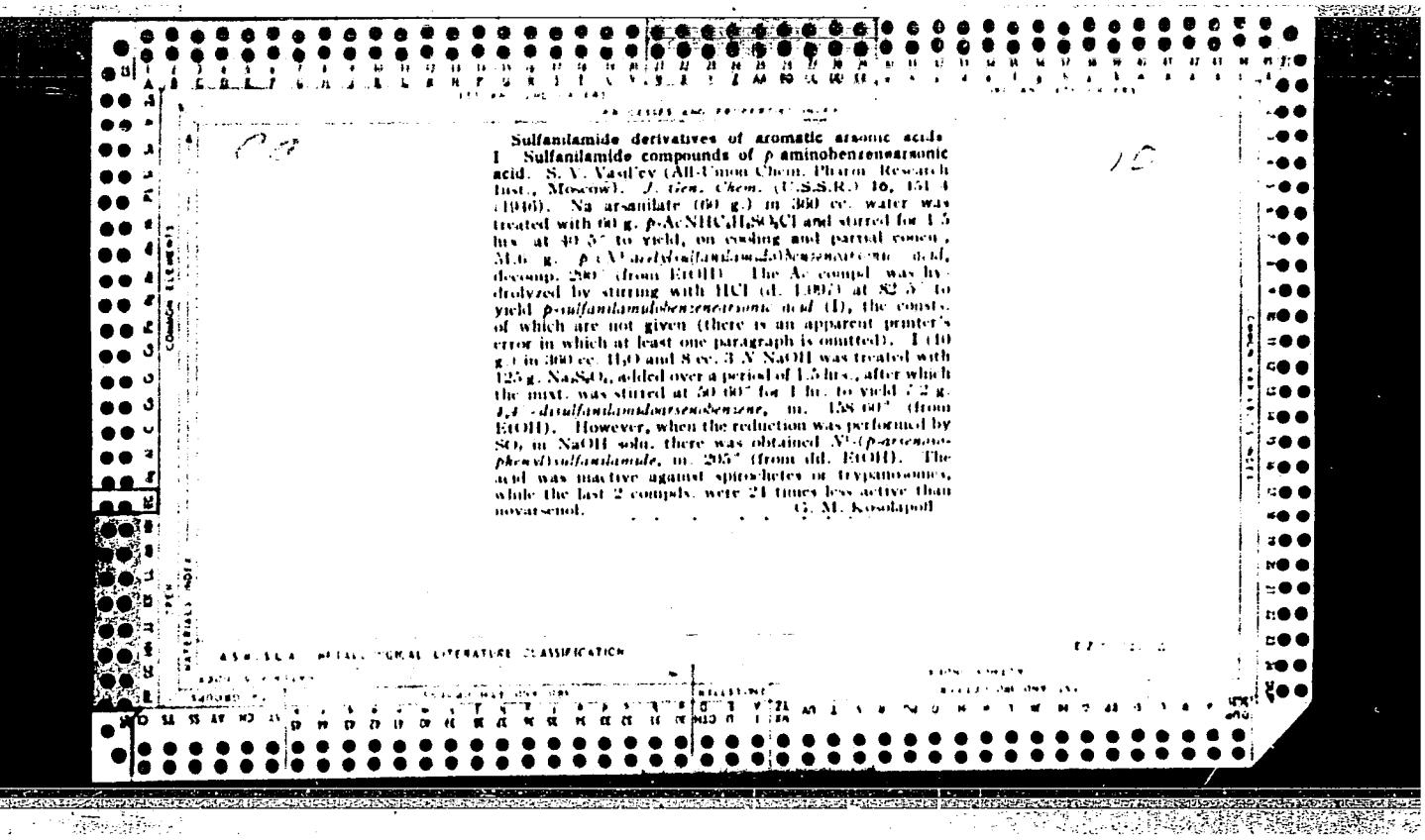
Analysis of the essential oil of camphor basil (Ocimum canum) after removing camphor. I. Kh. Fel'dman and S. V. Vasil'eva. *Farmatsiya* 4, No. 6/7, 31-3(1941).—Dechamphorized oil of camphor basil still contained 0.84% camphor along with some pinene, camphene, dipentene and cadinene. Other components included an unsatd. alc. $C_{10}H_{17}OH$ (5.34%) and an ester $C_{10}H_{17}COOMe$ (6.67%).
Julian F. Smith

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



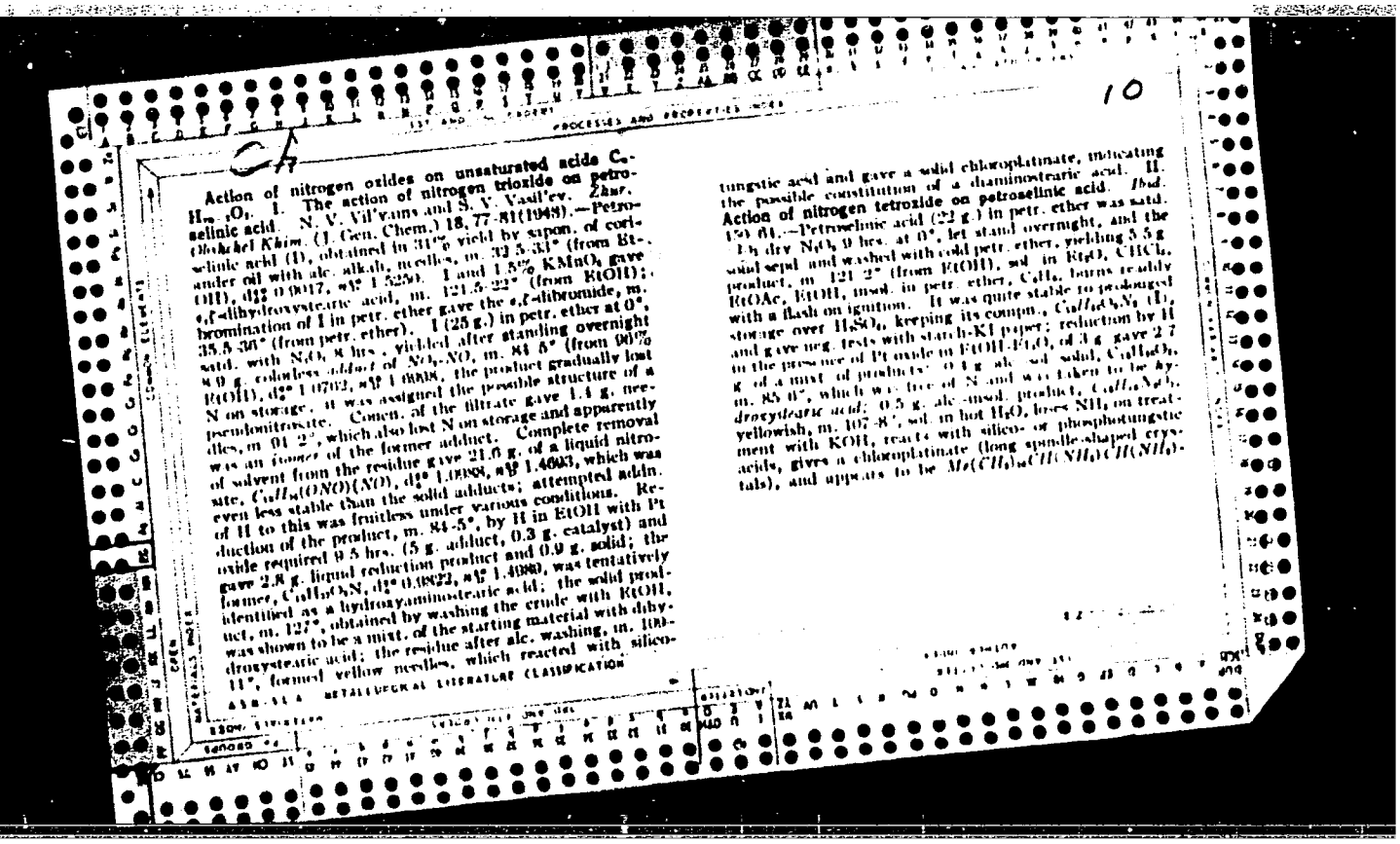
Sulfanilamide derivatives of aromatic arsonic acids I Sulfanilamide compounds of *p* aminobenzenearsonic acid. S. V. Vasil'ev (All-Union Chem. Pharm. Research Inst., Moscow). *J. Gen. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) **16**, 151-4 (1946). Na arsanilate (60 g.) in 300 cc. water was treated with 60 g. *p*-AcNHC$_6$H$_4$SO$_2$Cl and stirred for 1.5 hrs. at 40.5° to yield, on cooling and partial concn., 51.6 g. *p*-(*N*-*acetylsulfanilamido*)*benzenearsonic acid*, decomp. 280° (from EtOH). The Ac compd. was hydrolyzed by stirring with HCl (d. 1.097) at 82.5° to yield *p-sulfanilamidobenzenearsonic acid* (I), the consts. of which are not given (there is an apparent printer's error in which at least one paragraph is omitted). I (10 g.) in 300 cc. H$_2$O and 8 cc. 3 *N* NaOH was treated with 12.5 g. Na$_2$S$_2$O$_4$ added over a period of 1.5 hrs., after which the mixt. was stirred at 50-60° for 1 hr. to yield 7.2 g. *4,4'-disulfanilamidoarsenobenzene*, m. 158-60° (from EtOH). However, when the reduction was performed by SO$_2$ in NaOH soln. there was obtained *N*-(*p-arsenosophenyl*)*sulfanilamide*, m. 295° (from dil. EtOH). The acid was inactive against spirochetes or trypanosomes, while the last 2 compds. were 24 times less active than novarsenol.

G. M. Kosolapoff

VASIL'YEV, S. V.

Vasil'yev, S. V. - "The electrochemical reduction of amino-3-oxy-4phenyl arsenic acid", Trudy Mosk. in-ta tonkoy khim. tekhnologii im. Lomonosova, Issue 2, 1948, p. 23-43, - Bibliog: 6 items.

SO: U-3042, 11 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 3, 1949).



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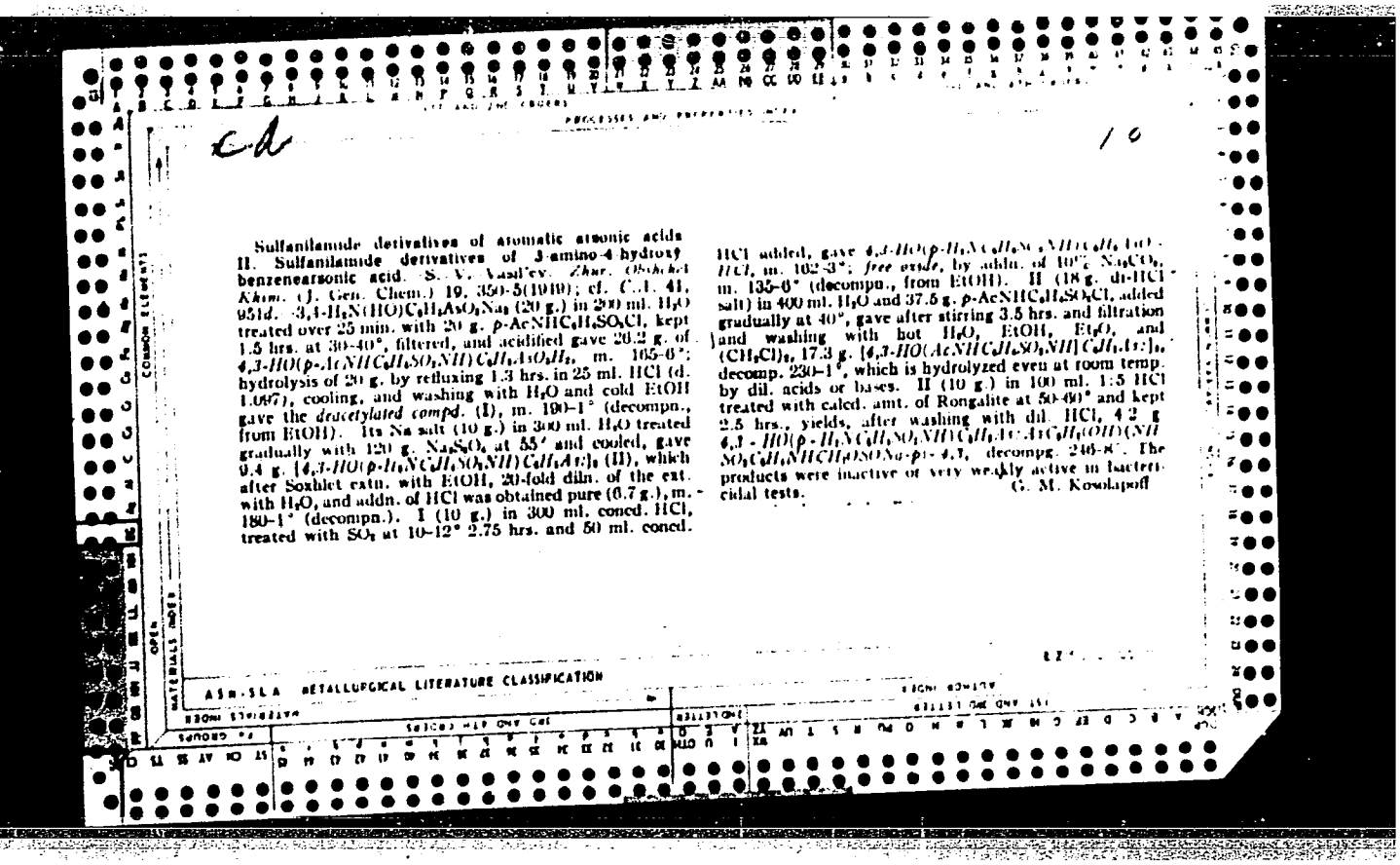
Action of nitrogen oxides on unsaturated acids $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$. I. The action of nitrogen trioxide on petroselinic acid. N. V. Vil'yams and S. V. Vasil'ev. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 77-81(1948).—Petroselinic acid (I), obtained in 31% yield by sapon. of coriander oil with alc. alkali, needles, m. 32.5-33° (from Bt-OH), d_4^{20} 0.9017, n_D^{20} 1.4529). I and 1.5% $KMnO_4$ gave α,β-dihydroxystearic acid, m. 121.5-22° (from EtOH); bromination of I in petr. ether gave the α,β-dibromide, m. 35.5-36° (from petr. ether). I (25 g.) in petr. ether at 0°, satd. with N_2O_3 8 hrs., yielded after standing overnight 8.9 g. colorless *adduct* of NO_2-NO, m. 84.5° (from 90% EtOH), d_4^{20} 1.0702, n_D^{20} 1.4808, the product gradually lost N on storage. It was assigned the possible structure of a pseudonitrosite. Concn. of the filtrate gave 1.4 g. needles, m. 91.2°, which also lost N on storage and apparently was an *isomer* of the former adduct. Complete removal of solvent from the residue gave 21.6 g. of a liquid nitrosate, $C_{18}H_{34}(ONO)(NO)$, d_4^{20} 1.0898, n_D^{20} 1.4693, which was even less stable than the solid adducts; attempted addn. of H to this was fruitless under various conditions. Reduction of the product, m. 84-5°, by H in EtOH with Pt oxide required 9.5 hrs. (5 g. adduct, 0.3 g. catalyst) and gave 2.8 g. liquid reduction product and 0.9 g. solid; the former, $C_{18}H_{37}O_3N$, d_4^{20} 0.9822, n_D^{20} 1.4080, was tentatively identified as a hydroxyaminostearic acid; the solid product, m. 127°, obtained by washing the crude with EtOH, was shown to be a mixt. of the starting material with dihydroxystearic acid; the residue after alc. washing, m. 108-11°, formed yellow needles, which reacted with silicotungstic acid and gave a solid chloroplatinate, indicating the possible constitution of a diaminostearic acid. H. **Action of nitrogen tetroxide on petroselinic acid.** *Ibid.* 150-61.—Petroselinic acid (22 g.) in petr. ether was satd. at 0° with N_2O_4, 9 hrs. at 0°, let stand overnight, and the solid sepd. and washed with cold petr. ether, yielding 5.5 g. product, m. 121.2° (from EtOH), sol. in H_2O, $CHCl_3$, EtOAc, EtOH, insol. in petr. ether, CaH_6, burns readily with a flash on ignition. It was quite stable to prolonged storage over H_2SO_4, keeping its compn., $C_{18}H_{34}N_2$ (I), and gave neg. tests with starch-KI paper; reduction by H in the presence of Pt oxide in EtOH-H_2O, of 3 g. gave 2.7 g. of a mixt. of products: 0.4 g. alc.-sol. solid, $C_{18}H_{35}$, m. 85.6°, which was free of N and was taken to be *hydroxystearic acid*; 0.5 g. alc.-insol. product, $C_{18}H_{36}N_2$, yellowish, m. 107-8°, sol. in hot H_2O, loses NH_3 on treatment with KOH, reacts with silico- or phosphotungstic acids, gives a chloroplatinate (long spindle-shaped crystals), and appears to be $Me(CH_2)_{16}CH(NH_2)CH(NH_2)$-

$(CH_2)_7CO_2H$; the residual oil after removal of the above solids had zero iodine no. and was insol. in H_2O, sol. in org. solvents; it reacted with silicotungstic acid but not with Pt chloride; its compn., $C_{18}H_{35}NO_5$, identified it as an *aminostearic acid*. The mother liquor after removal of I was chilled to −10°, giving 8.3 g. solid, m. 103–4° (from EtOH), which explodes on strong heating but could be stored without decompn. at 17–20°; its compn. was $C_{18}H_{34}O_5N_2$ (apparently a nitrosate: adduct of NO and ONO_2 to the double bond); catalytic reduction (as above) gave from 3 g. product: 2 g. oily material, identified as *hydroxyaminostearic acid*, n_D^{25} 1.4753, d_4^{25} 0.9820, and 0.8 g. solid, sepd. into Et_2O-sol. and -insol. fractions; the former was free of N, the latter, m. 112–13°, gave ppts. with silico- and phosphotungstic acids, gave a yellowish chloroplatinate, lost NH_3 with KOH, and had the compn. of a mixt. of mono- and diaminostearic acids. The mother liquor after the removal of the above-described primary reaction products was freed of solvent and gave 18.8 g. viscous oil, $C_{18}H_{34}N_2O_6$, d_4^{25} 1.0880, n_D^{25} 1.4889, zero iodine no., had an acid reaction, and was quite unstable, losing N in the fumes of oxides even at room temp. Heating with excess 0.5 *N* alc. KOH indicated formation of $C_{18}H_{35}O_5NO_2K_2$; acidification gave a yellow oil, d_4^{25} 1.0012, n_D^{25} 1.4655, identified by analysis as the *nitrous ester* of *hydroxynitrostearic acid*, $C_{18}H_{35}O_5N$. G. M. Kosolapoff

VASILYEV, S. V.

Sulphanilamide compounds of aromatic arsonic acids. II. Sulphanilamide derivatives of 3-amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsonic acid. S. V. Vasilyev (*J. gen. Chem., USSR*, 1949, 19, 311—316 (U.S. transl.)).—3-*p*-Acetamidobenzenesulphonamido- and 3-sulphanilamido-4-aminophenylarsonic acid, and the arseno- compound and arsenoxide corresponding to the last, have no, or only slight, activity against trypanosomes, relapsing fever, streptococcal infection, or experimental pneumonia. (See also A., 1950, II, 339). D. P. YOUNG.



Sulfanilamide derivatives of aromatic arsonic acids II. Sulfanilamide derivatives of 3-amino-4 hydroxybenzenearsonic acid. S. V. Vasil'ev. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 19, 350-5(1949); cf. *C.A.* 41, 951d. 3,4-$H_2N(HO)C_6H_3AsO_3Na_2$ (20 g.) in 200 ml. H_2O treated over 25 min. with 20 g. *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4SO_2Cl$, kept 1.5 hrs. at 30-40°, filtered, and acidified gave 20.2 g. of *4,3-HO(p-AcNHC*$_6H_4SO_2NH)C_6H_3AsO_3H_2$, m. 165-6°; hydrolysis of 20 g. by refluxing 1.3 hrs. in 25 ml. HCl (d. 1.097), cooling, and washing with H_2O and cold EtOH gave the *deacetylated compd.* (I), m. 190-1° (decompn., from EtOH). Its Na salt (10 g.) in 300 ml. H_2O treated gradually with 120 g. $Na_2S_2O_4$ at 55° and cooled, gave 9.4 g. [*4,3-HO(p-*$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NH)C_6H_3As$-]$_2$ (II), which after Soxhlet extn. with EtOH, 20-fold dilu. of the ext. with H_2O, and addn. of HCl was obtained pure (6.7 g.), m. 180-1° (decompn.). I (10 g.) in 300 ml. coned. HCl, treated with SO_2 at 10-12° 2.75 hrs. and 50 ml. coned. HCl added, gave *4,3-HO(p-*$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NHC_6H_3(AsO_3H_2)$-*HCl*, m. 102-3°; *free acide*, by addn. of 10% Na_2CO_3, m. 135-6° (decompn., from EtOH). II (18 g. di-HCl salt) in 400 ml. H_2O and 37.5 g. *p*-$AcNHC_6H_4SO_2Cl$, added gradually at 40°, gave after stirring 3.5 hrs. and filtration and washing with hot H_2O, EtOH, Et_2O, and $(CH_2Cl)_2$, 17.3 g. [*4,3-HO(AcNHC*$_6H_4SO_2NH]C_6H_3As$-]$_2$, decomp. 230-1°, which is hydrolyzed even at room temp. by dil. acids or bases. II (10 g.) in 100 ml. 1:5 HCl treated with calcd. amt. of Rongalite at 50-60° and kept 2.5 hrs., yields, after washing with dil. HCl, 4.2 g. *4,3-HO(p-*$H_2NC_6H_4SO_2NHC_6H_3As$-*-4-C*$_6H_3(OH)(NHSO_2C_6H_4NHCH_2SO_2Na$-*p*)- 4.3, decompg. 240-8°. The products were inactive or very weakly active in bactericidal tests.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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Mechanism of the electrolytic reduction of 3 amino 4 hydroxybenzenearsonic acid S. V. Vasil'ev and G. D. Vovchenko. *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.* 5, No. 2, 73-80 (1950). The reductions were carried out in a divided cell with porous porcelain cup separator, a C anode, and a Hg cathode. The best results are obtained with a catholyte of 12 g. arsonic acid in 400 ml. 3 *N* HCl, at 30-40°, cd. 3 amp./sq. dcm., and concd. HCl anolyte. Aliquots (2 ml.) were used as controls, and when titration required 7.9 ml. 0.1 *N* iodine soln. the reaction mixt. was worked up by filtration, acidification with 50 ml. concd. HCl, and filtration; the *3-amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsenic oxide-HCl*, so obtained decomp. 147° (from EtOH); *free base* (I), decompd. 231°. If the reduction is continued, the mixt. becomes viscous, then fluid once again; continuation until a 2-ml. aliquot requires 17.5 ml. 0.1 *N* iodine for titration, followed by addn. of 40 ml. concd. HCl, gave from 100 ml. of soln. 2.2 g. *3,3'-diamino-4,4'-dihydroxyarsenobenzene* (II). Continuation of the reduction until the titer was 20.7 ml., followed by neutralization with $NaHCO_3$, gave 1.3 g. *3-amino-4-hydroxyphenylarsine* (III), yielding a stable solid HCl salt (from aq. EtOH-HCl). Letting equal wts. of III and I stand 6 hrs. in 3 *N* HCl gave on acidification II, isolated as the di-HCl salt dihydrate. Similar reaction of III with the arsonic acid gave the same product; the filtrate with concd. HCl yields a colorless ppt., which with $NaHCO_3$ yields a solid, m. 130-4°; crystd. from EtOH, the *3-amino-4-hydroxyphenyldichloroarsine-HCl* decomp. 146-8°. The electrolytic reduction of the arsonic acid thus goes through the following stages: $RAsO$, $(RAsOH)_n$, $(RAs)_2O$, RAs:AsR, $(RAsH)_n$, and $RAsH_2$. G. M. Kosolapoff

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Action of nitrogen dioxide on ethyl cinnamate. S. V. Vasil'ev and G. D. Vovchenko (M. I. Lomonosov *Fine Chem. Tech., Moscow*). *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* (*J. Gen. Chem.*) **20**, 1236-45(1950).—The double bond of Et cinnamate (I) readily adds both gaseous and liquid $(NO_2)_2$. Satn. of 30 g. I in 75 ml. dry Et_2O at 0° with N_2O_4 (64 g.) over 10 hrs., filtration after standing overnight, and evapn. gave 49.3 g. oil (II) and 4.5 g. crystd. product (III); the former was a bright yellow oil, d_4^{15} 1.3001, n_D^{20} 1.4092 (45° seems to be a misprint), which lost N oxides on storage and contact with moisture, while heating with dil. H_2SO_4 yielded *nitrohydroxyhydrocinnamic acid*, a yellow oil, obtained only in crude state, and heating with alkali also severed one N atom. The results indicate that the II was a mixt. of *1,2-addn. products: nitro-nitrite* and *dinitro deriv.*; in addn. reduction with Sn-HCl yielded a mixt. of *diamino-* and *hydroxyaminohydrocinnamic acids*, decomp. 302 0°, yielding the corresponding *mixed HCl salts*, m. 143-9.5°. III was blue in color, m. 132.5°, decomp. 162°, and its chem. behavior indicated the structure $PhCH(NO)CH(ONO_2)CO_2Et$; its reduction by Sn-HCl gave *aminohydroxyhydrocinnamic acid* (IV), does not m. 328°; *HCl salt*, m. 167.70°. IV is probably the *β-amino-α-hydroxy* isomer, as the *α-amino-β-hydroxy analog*, prepd. by reduction of the N_2O_4 adduct to cinnamic acid, m. 315-17°, and forms an *HCl salt*, m. 148-50°. Addn. of 27 g. N_2O_4 to 15 g. I in Et_2O over 5 hrs. at 0°, followed by standing overnight, as above, gave 7.0 g. oil, identical with II, and 7.6 g. solid, sepd. into 1.2 g. blue plates, m. 132-3° (identical with III), which on 7 months' storage lost color and changed to the *corresponding nitro-nitrate* (V), m. 151-2°; the 2nd solid (0.4 g.), isolated by EtOH leaching, was a colorless solid, m. 151-2°, identified as V. its reduction by Sn-HCl gave IV, does not m. 325°.

G. M. Kosolapoff

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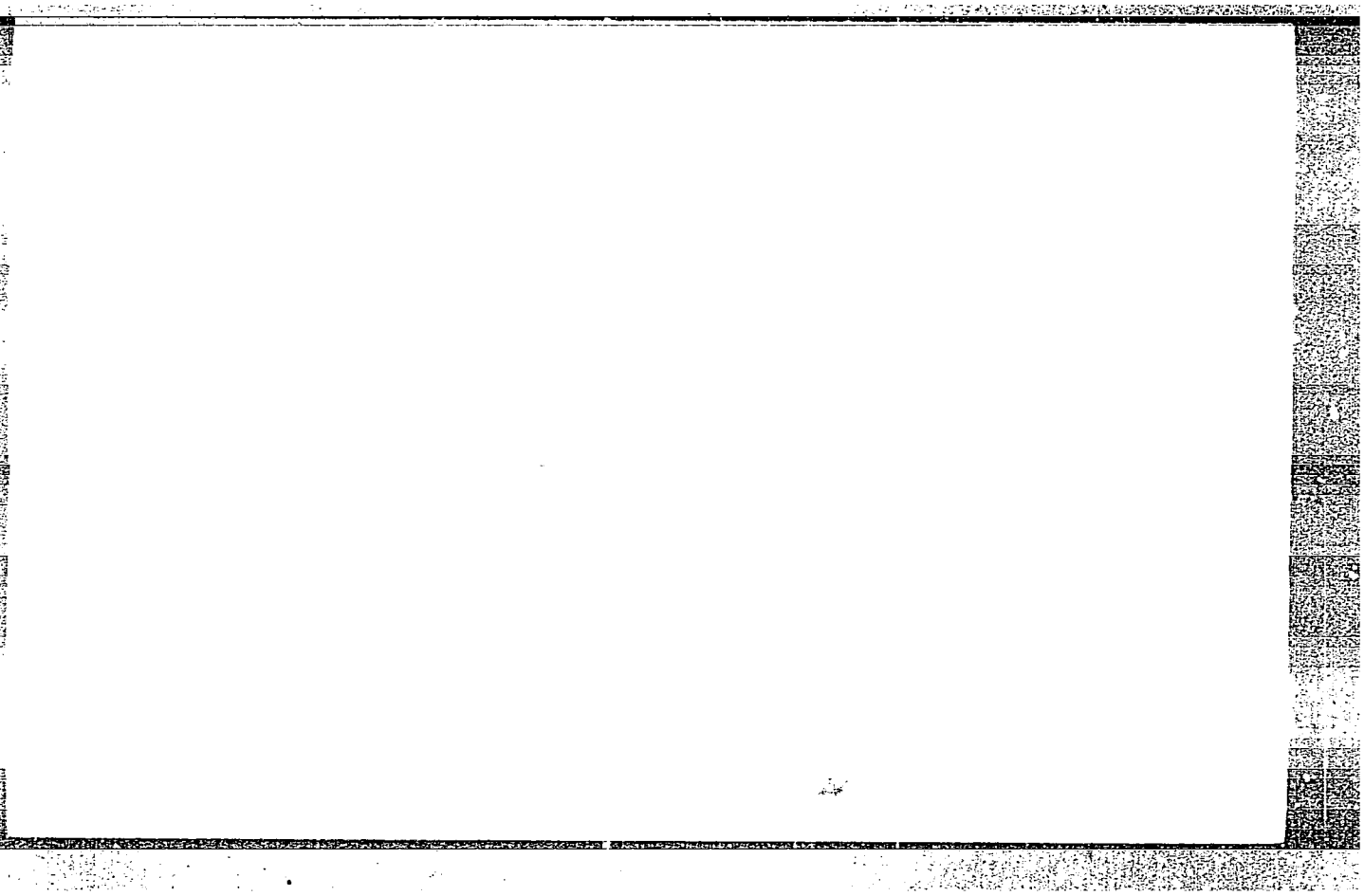
The action of nitrogen peroxide on the ethyl ester of cinnamic acid. S. V. Vasil'ev and G. D. Vovchenko. *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 20, 1283-92(1950)(Engl. translation). — See *C.A.* 45, 1541*e*

R. M. S.

Vitale (Ref) J.V.

Action of nitrous oxide on diethyl maleate. S. V. Yusil'ev and E. I. Mikeyin (M. V. Lomonosov Fine Chem. Technol. Inst., Moscow). *Shornik Statei Obshchei Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 1, 305–10(1953).—Passage of N_2O_4 vapors at 0° 8 hrs. into 36 g. di-Et maleate in Et_2O, kept overnight at 0°, N oxides blown out with dry CO_2, and evapn. gave 48.8 g. brown oil, $C_8H_{13}O_8N_3$. The product on standing in a desiccator decomp. with evolution of N oxides and formation of a colorless solid (1.1 g.) which is free of N and which was identified as tartaric acid. The residual yellow oil also decompd. on prolonged standing; hydrolysis of this oil either with H_2O or with H_2SO_4 gave a mixt. of products. Reduction of the oil with Sn-HCl gave 2.3 g. colorless $C_4H_7O_5N$, which did not melt at 320°, and which was identified provisionally as a *aminohydroxysuccinic acid;* reduction of this with HI-red P in sealed tube at 130–5° gave *aminosuccinic acid*, decomp. 256–7°, whose *Bz deriv.*, m. 179.5–80°. Besides this product, the reduction yielded 1.8 g. $C_4H_8O_4N_2$, insol. in EtOH, m. above 310°, yields *HCl salt*, m. 289–91.5° (decompn.); this material was identified as *diaminosuccinic acid*. Therefore the initial product was a mixt. of *dinitrosuccinic acid di-Et ester*, $EtO_2CCH(ONO)CH(NO_2)CO_2Et$, and $EtO_2CCH(ONO)CH(ONO)CO_2Et$. When the reaction was run in Et_2O with N_2O_4 (with adequate cooling) there were obtained similar results and the reaction mixt. yielded: tartaric acid and a yellow unstable oil composed primarily of the above pseudonitrosite and nitrite esters of hydroxysuccinic acid derivs. Heating the product with H_2O yielded HNO_3. In all cases at 0° or 17° the maleate was isomerized to fumarate in the course of the reaction; thus the isomerization took place during addn. of the oxide to the double bond. G. M. Kosolapoff

Chem Org. Chem.



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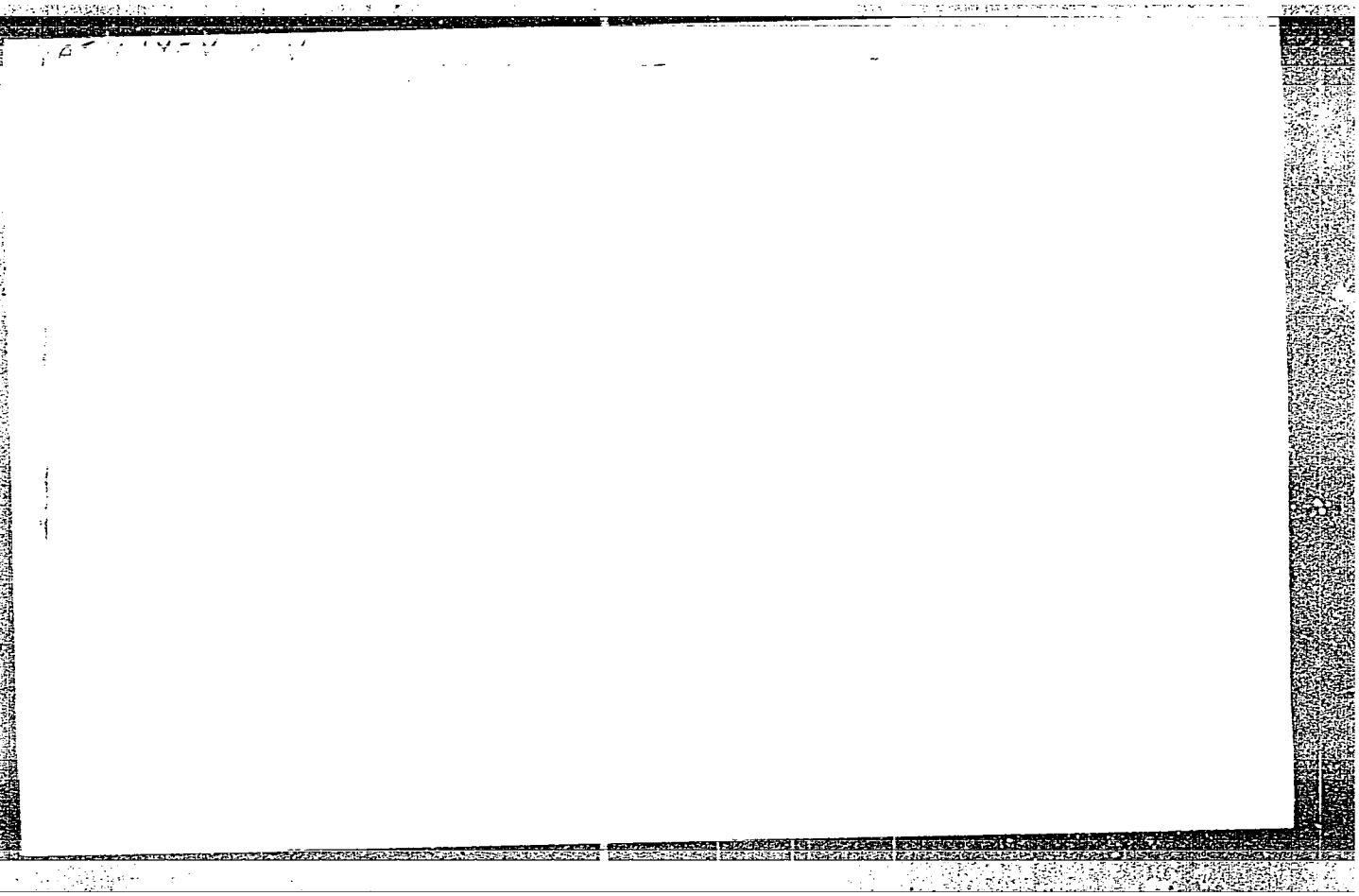

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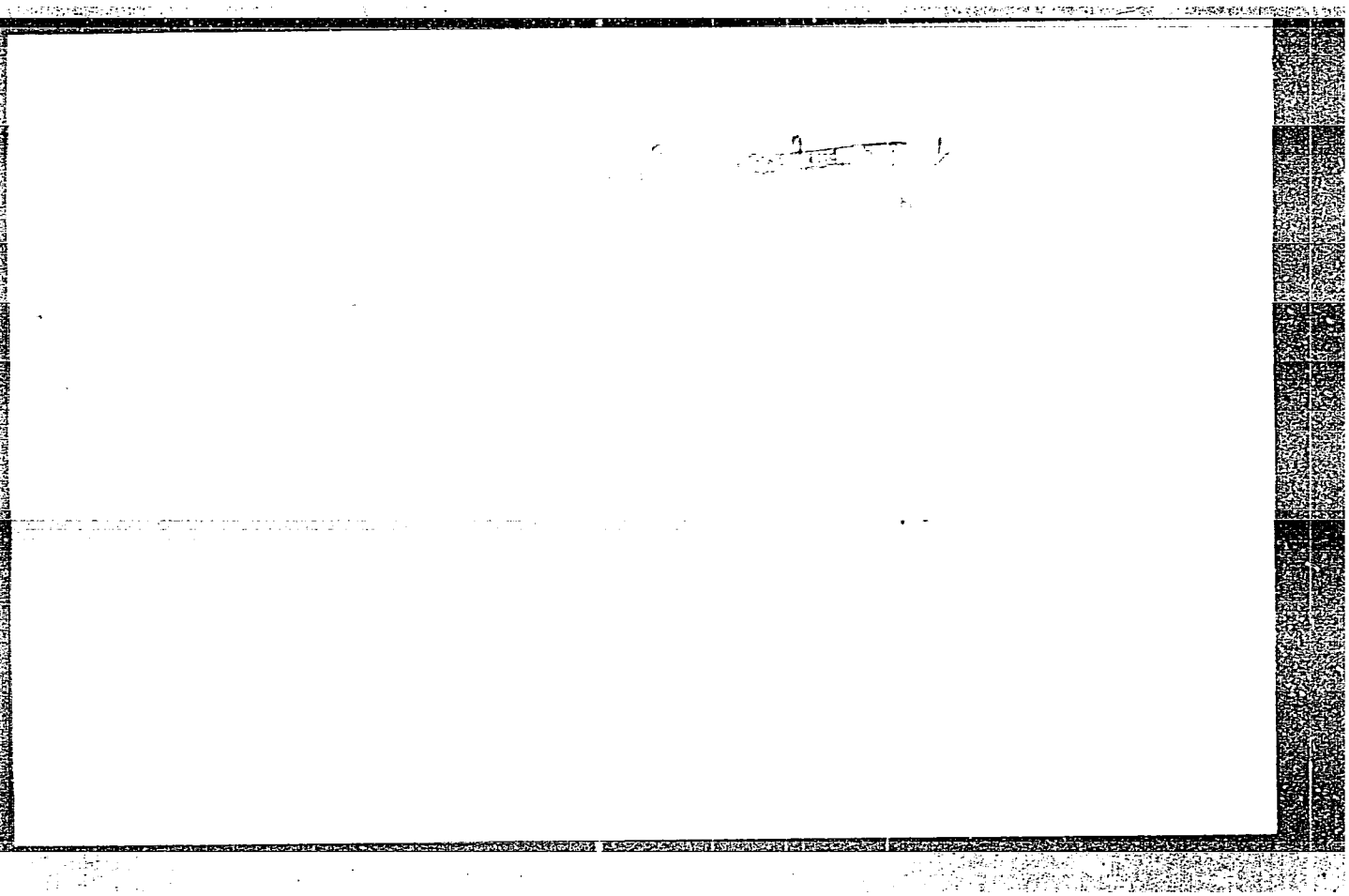

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001858920001-7"

VASIL'YEV, S. V., Doc Chem Sci (diss) -- "The effect of the oxides of nitrogen on unsaturated acids, ethers, and ketones". Moscow, 1959. 35 pp (Moscow Order of Lenin Agric Acad im K. A. Timiryazev), 115 copies (KL, No 22, 1959, 109)

VASIL'YEV, S.V.; MOCHALIN, V.B.; LIKHOSHERSTOV, V.M.

Ethers of substituted propargyl alcohols. Part 2: Effect of substituents in the alkylation reaction. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.10:3180-3183 O '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. Lomonosova.

84882

S/079/60/030/010/024/030
B001/B066

11.1170

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, S. V.

TITLE: Action of Nitrogen Tetroxide on Crotonic Acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3412 - 3414

TEXT: When ethylene and pseudobutylene are treated with nitrogen tetroxide, dinitro compounds result which, on reduction, are converted into diamines (Ref.1): The author studied the behavior of crotonic acid toward N_2O_4. If this reaction proceeds in the same way as with ethyl hydrocarbons, nitro compounds will be obtained, and on their reduction the corresponding amino acids. With an ether solution of crotonic or isocrotonic acid, N_2O_4 gives the nitrogen ester of nitroxy-butyric acid.

Under the action of water on this compound, crystalline α-nitro-β-hydroxybutyric acid is formed. The amino acid and its hydrochloride were obtained by reducing nitroxy-butyric acid. Heating of the amino hydroxybutyric acid with hydroiodic acid in a sealed tube gave α-aminobutyric

Card 1/3

Action of Nitrogen Tetroxide on Crotonic Acid

S/079/60/030/010/024/030
B001/B066

acid in the form of crystals. Furthermore, the author tried to determine the mutual conversions among crotonic and isocrotonic acids occurring under the action of N_2O_4. V. I. Yegorov assumed that the rearrangement occurs when the addition product is allowed to stand for some time (without verifying this assumption experimentally) (Ref. 2) (probably on the basis of the cis-trans rearrangement according to W. Wislicenus) (Ref.3). The present study of nitrogen tetroxide reactions, both with crotonic and isocrotonic acids, and also with other unsaturated acids, revealed that the behavior of the addition products on their formation and on standing does not confirm Wislicenus' opinion. The experiments carried out by the author indicated that, under the influence of both liquid and gaseous reagents, isocrotonic acid is converted to crotonic acid. Rearrangement in ether solution proceeded more rapidly than without a solvent. The double bond of crotonic acid is thus fully saturated by N_2O_4, and the groups ONO and NO_2 are added (contrary to olefins which form dinitro compounds). There are 11 references: 9 Soviet and 2 German.

Card 2/3

84882

Action of Nitrogen Tetroxide on Crotonic Acid

S/079/60/030/010/024/030
B001/B066

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: October 17, 1959

4

Card 3/3

84883

S/079/60/030/010/025/030
B001/B066

11,1170

AUTHORS: Vasil'yev, S. V., Zhuravleva, A. A., Kostomarova, V. L., and Vasil'yev, G. S.

TITLE: Effect of Nitrogen on Dibenzal Acetone

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 10, pp. 3414 - 3416

TEXT: Proceeding from the reaction of nitrogen tetroxide with unsaturated aliphatic ketones, one of the authors (Ref.1) showed that, according to the structure of the initial ketone, addition products are obtained which differ as to nature and properties. The nitro group was found to be added to the least, and the ONO group to the most strongly hydrogenated carbon atom. When treating benzal acetone with nitrogen tetroxide, not only an addition to the double bond of the side chain takes place, but also a substitution of the hydrogen of the benzene ring in the para position. The behavior of dibenzal acetone toward nitrogen tetroxide was investigated. Dibenzal acetone dissolved in ether was treated with gaseous and liquid reagents. The nitrite of nitro

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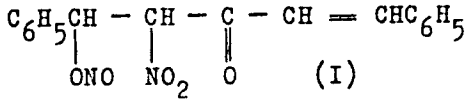
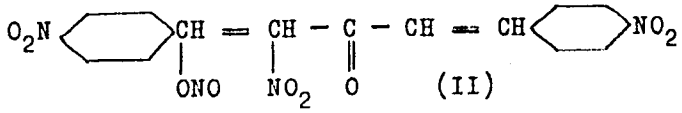
Effect of Nitrogen on Dibenzal Acetone

S/079/60/030/010/025/030
B001/B066

oxyketone (I) resulted in the former case, and the nitrite of trinitro oxyketone (II) in the latter.



(I)



(II)

By agitating with water, hydroxyl was substituted for the ONO group in both products (Refs.2 and 3), to give the corresponding crystalline hydroxy-nitro-ketones. The addition products decomposed when heated with water or mineral acids on the water bath for 28-30 hours (Refs. 4 and 5). There are 5 references: 3 Soviet, 1 US, and 1 British.

84883

Effect of Nitrogen on Dibenzal Acetone S/079/60/030/010/025/030
B001/B066

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: March 16, 1959

Card 3/3

L 00309-66 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EPF(n)-2/T-2/ETC(m) IJP(c) WJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5016659 UR/0382/65/000/002/0111/0122
538.4+621.689

51
B

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, S. V.; Okhemenko, N. M.; Smirnova, L. G. 44,55 44,55 44,55

TITLE: Experimental investigation of the magnetic fields of an induction pump

SOURCE: Magnitnaya gidrodinamika, no. 2, 1965, 111-122 21,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic pump, magnetic field, magnetic induction

ABSTRACT: The spatial distribution of components of the magnetic induction, B in the gap between two-layer winding inductors of flat-type linear induction pump is studied. The test device operated at 80 KVA at current reading of 120 AMP. (operating without a load). The effects of loading on components of B are indicated. Both thermocouples on various metallic plates inserted in the gap and magnetic probe coils were used to obtain the data. Also given are data on measurement of integral distribution of components of B, demagnetization coefficient, and secondary leakage. Various fringe effects have been measured. In addition, it is shown that the above agrees with calculations which were carried out assuming the plane-parallel geometry for the magnetic field. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas, 9 figures, 1 table.

Card 1/2

L 00309-66
ACCESSION NR: AP5016659 0

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, ME

NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2 dg

VASIL'YEV, S.V., inzh., red.; BRONSHTEYN, I.I., red.

[Experience in welding and sealing the joints and seams of precast reinforced concrete structural elements; collected studies] Opyt raboty po svarke i zadelke stykov i shvov sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsii; sbornik materialov. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 220 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Seminar inzhenerno-tekhnicheskikh rabotnikov stroitel'stva teplovykh i gidroelektrostantsiy, Moscow, 1962.

VASIL'YEV, S.V.

Efficient design of ... Basin. Metallurg
6 no.11:8-10 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

KOROLEV, A.I.; BLINOV, S.T.; LUBENETS, I.A.; KOBURNEYEV, I.M.; TURUBINER, A.L.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; CHERNENKO, M.A.; BELOV, I.V.; TELESOV, S.A.; MAZOV, V.F.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; MAL'KOV, V.G.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; TRUBETSKOV, K.M.; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A.; SLADKOSHTEYEV, V.T.; PALANT, V.I.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; ZHDANOV , A.M.; BELIKOV, K.N.; SABIYEV, M.P.; GARBUZ, G.A.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; ALFEROV, K.S.; NOVOLODSKIY, P.I.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.; MALAKH, A.V.; VERKHOVTSEV, E.V.; AGAPOV, V.F.; VECHER, N.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; BORODULIN, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.; KLIMASENKO, L.S.; KOTIN, A.S.; MOLOTKOV, N.A.; SIVERSKIY, M.V.; ZHIDETSKIY, D.P.; MIKHAYLETS, N.S.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.; ZAVODCHIKOV, N.G.; GUDEMCHUK, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.M.; SAVOS'KIN, M.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV, A.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:36-39 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Korolev, Belikov, Agapov, Dikshteyn). 2. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Blinov, Vasil'yev, A.N., Borodulin, Klimasenko). 3. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Lubenets, Vaynshteyn). 4. Zavod im. Dzherzhinskogo (for Koburneyev). 5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Turubiner, Mazov, Podgoretskiy, Marakhovskiy, Savos'kin). 6. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Vasil'yev, S.V., Mal'kov, Zhidetskiy, Al'ferov). 7. Stal'proyekt (for Chernenko, Zhdanov, Zavodchikov). 8. VNIIT (for Belov). 9. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Telesov, Malakh).

(Continued on next card)

KOROLEV, A.I.---(continued) Card 2.

10. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Medvedev, Novolodskiy, Vecher). 11. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, Slepkanev). 12. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institit chernoy metallurgii (for Trubetskov). 13. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Samoylenov, Shakhshteyev, Kokin). 14. Zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Palant). 15. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kurochkin). 16. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Sibiyev). 17. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Morozov). 18. Giprostal' (for Garbuz). 19. Ural'skiy institut cherrykh metallov (for Pastukhov). 20. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 21. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii USSR (for Molotkov, Sivarskiy). 22. Glavspetsstal' Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Nikolayev).

(Open-hearth process)

137-58-6-11731

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 74 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Vasil'yev, S.V.

TITLE: Improvement of Open-hearth Furnace Design (Uluchsheniye konstruktsiy martenovskikh pechey)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957, Vol 18, pp 252-257

ABSTRACT: A description is offered of experience at the Makeyevka Plant. The life of the main roof was increased by increasing the number of hangers and improvement of the fastening to the beams thereof. After the bottom of the gas port was raised above the level of the sills, escape of slag into the gas slag pockets was eliminated, and this led to increasing the service life of the dividing wall to 2-2.5 years. The rear end beams were provided with water cooling. The power of the blowers was increased. In the substructure, the thickness of the regenerator walls and roofs was increased, the method of laying the checkers was changed (the Cowper system being installed), and a removable slag-pit design was tested. 1. Open hearth furnaces--Design 2. Open hearth furnaces--Materials

Card 1/1

M.M.

CA

Electrochemistry

Electrolytic production of sulfuric acid. S. V. Yasil'ev (Chuvash State Pedag. Inst.). *Zhur. Prikład. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 23, 385-95(1950).—A considerable improvement of the process of Stender and Sirak (*C.A.* 29, 6146[9]) for production of H_2SO_4 by 3-compartment electrolysis of Na_2SO_4 is obtained by the use of H_2WO_4 as a heterogeneous catalyst for the anodic oxidation of the SO_2 introduced into the anolyte. With H_2WO_4, the rate of absorption of SO_2 in the acid Na_2SO_4 soln. in approx. 2–3 times as great as in the presence of $KMnO_4$ + MnO_2. However, in an acid soln. of $CuSO_4$, absorption of SO_2 is faster with $KMnO_4$ + MnO_2 than with H_2WO_4 as a catalyst. By cooling the H_2SO_4 + Na_2SO_4 obtained by electrolysis to −10° and applying combined electrolysis of solns. of Na_2SO_4 and $CuSO_4$ in the presence of catalysts and an uninterrupted stream of SO_2 in the anolyte, one can obtain 20–30% H_2SO_4 in the 1st stage and 47–53% H_2SO_4 in the 2nd stage of the process. Current losses do not exceed 30–35%. N. Thou

VASIL'YEV, S. V. SAFCZHNIKOVA, R. I.

Chemistry - Study and Teaching

Reprocessing and utilizing silver wastes from photochemical laboratories for teaching purposes. Khim. v shkole no. 3, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1958, Unclassified.

VASIL'YEV, S. V

Photochemical regeneration of silver from alkaline fixing solutions. S. V. Vasil'ev. *J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 27, 247-51(1964)(Engl. translation).—See *C.A.* 48, 6244*h*.
H. L. H

4

Photochemical regeneration of silver from alkaline ferro chem / chemistr

VASIL'YEV, Sergey Vasil'yevich; DMITRIYENKO, G.V., redaktor; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Chemical experiments with electric current; manual for work outside class] Khimicheskie opyty s primeneniem elektricheskogo toka; rukovodstvo po vneklassnoi rabote. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, 1956. 110 p.
(Electric currents) (MLRA 9:7)
(Chemistry--Experiments)

VASIL'YEV, S.V. (g.Cheboksary Chuvashskoy ASSR)

Experiments on regeneration of silver from spent solution of fixer in a chemistry club. Khim. v shkole 12 no.2:61-64 Mr-Ap '57. (MLRA 10:3)

(Silver) (Photographic chemistry)

VASIL'YEV, S. V.; CHEKUSHKIN, A. D.

Electrolyte for the preparation of metallic sodium. Khim. v shkole 17 no.6:65-66 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g. Cheboksary.

(Electrolysis) (Chemistry--Experiments)
(Sodium)

VASIL'YEV, S.V.; LAPSHINA, S.N.; KOSTOMAROVA, V.L.

Fatty oil from Peucedanum ruthenicum. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2121-2123 S '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova.

POKHVISNEV, A.N.; SHAROV, S.I.; ZHILKIN, N.K.; ORLOV, Yu.A.; MATVEYEV, P.M.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; VIZLOV, Ye.M.

Operation of a 2,000 m^3 capacity blast furnace. Metallurg. 9 no.1:7-11 Ja '64 (MIRA 18:1)

VASIL'YEV, S.V., inzh.; PETUKHOV, A.P., inzh.

Improving the granular composition of shi; cobu. Stroi [illegible]
980-981 N '64.

VESELOVSKAYA, T.K.; MACHINSKAYA, I.V.; BUTYUGIN, S.M., retsenzent; VASIL'YEV, S.V., retsenzent; BELOV, V.N., prof., red. [deceased]; FEDOROVA, T.P., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems and exercises in organic chemistry] Zadachi uprazhneniia po organicheskoi khimii. Pod red. V.N.Belova. Petrozavodsk, Rosvuzizdat, 1963. 154 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Chemistry, Organic--Problems, exercises, etc.)

VASIL'YEV, S.V.; ROZENBERG, B.I.; VINOGRADOV, V.A., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Electric equipment of peat enterprises] Elektrooborudovanie torfopredpriiatii. Izd.2., perer. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1960. 352 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Peat industry--Electric equipment)

VASIL'YEV, S.V.

Improving the distribution of materials in the blast furnace top. Metallurg 5 no.8:8-10 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Novolipetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Blast furnaces--Equipment and supplies)

KLIMENKO, G.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.Ye.

Computer laboratories attached to the Central Dispatch Administration of the power industry. Trudy Inst. elektrotekh. AN URSR no.19:125-135 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric power distribution)
(Electronic computers)

KLIMENKO, G.A.; VASIL'YEV, S.Ye.

Work on the use of electronic digital computers in electric power systems carried out by a supporting group of Institute of Electrical Engineering at the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. attached to the Kiev Main Power Administration. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.2:22-23 Ap-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Electric power distribution)
(Electronic digital computers)

AVRAMENKO, V.N.; VASIL'YEV, S.Ye.; KLIMENKO, G.A.; KHRUSHCHOVA, Ye.V.

Use of digital computers for calculating load distribution efficiency between the electric power plants of the Kiev electric power system. Trudy Inst. elektrotekh. AN URSR no.19:5-15 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

(Electric power distribution)
(Kiev Province— Electric power plants)

ZAKHAROV, N.N.; VASIL'YEV, T.I.; KVASHNIN, N.N.

The LBF paper filter for fine fuel cleaning. Avt.prom. no.1: 43-44 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni nauchno-issledovatel'skogo avtomobil'nogo i avtomotornogo instituta.
(Filters and filtration)

VASIL'YEV, T. I.

USSR/Engineering - Oil filters

Card 1/1 : Pub. 12 - 4/16

Authors : Adamovich, A. V.; and Vasil'ev, T. I.

Title : Band paper filter for fine oil cleaning

Periodical : Avt. trakt. prom. 8, 12-15, Aug 1954

Abstract : The Scientific Automotive Institute designed and produced a band-paper filter of a new design, for fine oil cleaning in automobile and bus engines. Extensive tests were conducted on the above filter to determine its operation under various conditions, and a comparison is made with the existing oil filters type ASFO, LBF, and BMF. Tables; drawings; diagrams; illustrations; graphs.

Institution : .....

Submitted : .....

VASIL'YEV, T. V., kand. med. nauk

Annotated list of candidate and doctoral disserations on syphilology presented during 1959. Vest. derm. i ven. no.6: 77-82 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk N. M. Turanov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--SYPHILIS)

VASIL'YEV, T.V.

Summaries of candidate and doctoral dissertations on problems of dermatology and related sciences defended in 1960. Vest.derm. i ven. no.1:73-82 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--DERMATOLOGY)

VASIL'YEV, T. V., kand. med. nauk

Annotations of candidate and doctoral dissertations on problems of trichomoniasis of the urogenital organs and neurogenic urethritis, defended in 1960. Vest. derm. i ven. 36 no.7:72-76 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

(BIBLIOGRAPHY--TRICHOMONIASIS)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--GENITOURINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--URETHRA--DISEASES)

VASIL'YEV, T.V., kand. med. nauk

Annotations of Candidate and Doctor theses on dermatology and affiliated sciences published in 1961. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.8:75-85 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

VASIL'YEV, T.V.

Secondary phenomena following lumbar puncture. Vest.ven.i derm. no.6: 46-47 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zaveduyushchiy - professor D.L.Voronov) Ryazanskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.P.Pavlova (direktor Ye.N.Kovalev).

(Spine--Puncture)